





# THE COMPILER.



W. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,  
OF WESTPHALIA.

SEVERAL ELECTIONS.  
Hon. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux,  
District Electors.

1. Frederick A. Server, 14. Isaac Rockhow.
2. Wm. O. Patterson, 15. Geo. D. Jackson.
3. Jos. Crookshank, 16. John A. Hill.
4. John G. Bryant, 17. Jos. B. Dancer.
5. G. W. Jacoby, 18. J. R. Crawford.
6. Chas. Kelly, 19. H. N. Lee.
7. Oliver P. James, 20. Jos. H. Howell.
8. David Schell, 21. N. B. Petermann.
9. Jos. Leitner, 22. Samuel Marshall.
10. R. S. Barbour, 23. Wm. Book.
11. Thos. H. Walker, 24. R. D. Hamilton.
12. S. S. Warbach, 25. Gaylord Church.
13. Jos. Leubach.

Everywhere throughout the State, the nomination of HENRY D. FOSTER is regarded with the same joyful satisfaction, and hailed with the same unbounded enthusiasm, with which it is greeted by the assembled multitude at Reading.

## The People are Arousing!

The Washington States says, the recent elections in the North and North-West—State as well as Municipal—indicate distinctly that the people are sick and tired of anti-slavery agitation, and that they mean to put a speedy end to it. They have seen how it may completely clog the wheels of the government in preventing the consummation of measures essential to the development of their best interests, as illustrated in the factious opposition to the Mexican and Nicaragua treaties.

The friends of the Constitution have gloriously triumphed over its enemies in Rhode Island, and have almost as good—quite so, as far as the result in November is involved—as carried Connecticut; while the municipal elections in New York, Wisconsin, Ohio, Maine, and elsewhere, furnish satisfactory evidence that we have much to hope for the redemption of each of those States.

All that we require for the achievement of a more glorious victory in November than that of 1856, is perfect union in our ranks. This we are sure of. We shall have as harmonious and energetic a party, as soon as the deliberations of the Charleston Convention terminate, as ever at any time exhibited itself in the mighty Democracy of this country.

All conservative men agree that it is a paramount duty to annihilate Black Republicanism, and annihilate it so effectually that it can never again raise its monstrous head. While it has even a quasi existence, patriots can enjoy no repose, the country indulge in no anticipations of a brilliant future.

## Greatly Disappointed!

The Abolitionists boasted that they would carry Connecticut by 5,000, and are greatly disappointed to find their majority "whittled down to almost nothing." The following extract is from the Hartford Press before the election:

"If we carry Connecticut for Republicanism by the usual majority, we shall do only what is expected of us elsewhere. Should we be defeated, the result would be most discouraging throughout the whole country. Let us, then, increase our majority to 5,000 or 10,000, and send a thrill of joy throughout the Republic." We have a State ticket, a United States Senator, eight Sheriffs, and perhaps a Judge of the Superior Court, to elect."

The Hartford Courant said:

"If Backingham does not receive more than 3,000 majority on the first Monday of April we shall be greatly disappointed."

And yet the Star folks claim their 500 majority in Connecticut as a "glorious" victory! The Opposition will soon be, if they are not already, in a condition to be very "thankful for small favors."

## Rhode Island Election.

Since the overthrow of Black Republicanism in Rhode Island, the papers of that order [the Star and Sentinel among them] are trying to make it appear that the event was no party triumph of the Democracy—that Mr. Sprague, the successful candidate for Governor, was not distinctively a Democratic candidate, but the Union candidate of several distinct political organizations, to neither of which he was especially attached. Ex-Senator James, whose opportunities of knowing all the facts in relation thereto are equal to those of any other man, says Mr. Sprague does not rate himself as anything, in a party sense, but a Democrat. Before accepting the Democratic nomination he distinctly declined that of the "Conservative Republicans" and the "Young Men's" party, and accepted none other than the nomination of the Democratic party, duly tendered in conformity to the usages of that party. Gen. James has no doubt of the permanent ascendancy of the Democratic party in Rhode Island, if no fatal mistake is made in the nomination at Charleston, of which there is no reasonable ground for fear at the present time. Patriot and Union.

There is a bill for the admission of Kansas to the Union as a State passed by the House of Representatives on March 1st. It says 76. It has yet to go through the Senate.

## Bribery in Rhode Island.

The Abolitionists of Rhode Island, as well as those of Connecticut, resorted to the most shameless bribery and the most corrupt and disgraceful practices, in order to save themselves from defeat in the recent elections. In Rhode Island, even their candidate for Governor, SEYMOUR PADLEFORD, an Abolitionist of the regular John Brown stamp, appears to be implicated in direct bribery, and an attempt to disfranchise over 400 voters. The facts are specific, and not of a character to be passed lightly by. They show the desperate means resorted to by this Pharisaical party of "all the morality" (?) to save themselves from impending defeat at the hands of the people. The Providence Post makes the charge distinct and positive, as follows:

In Rhode Island a registry tax of \$1 has to be paid annually, and its payment certified before a man can vote. The Democratic in Cranston became suspicious that the collector of these taxes for that town had been bought with Abolition money to delay the issue of the certificates until after the expiration of the legal time, and thus disfranchise hundreds of voters who would vote for Sprague. The receipts were therefore insisted upon, and to guard against failure the Town Clerk was requested to be present, that he might receive the money if the collector should fail to perform his whole duty. Nearly five hundred dollars were paid, and between three and four hundred voters were qualified. It is now ascertained, by the Collector's own extorted confession, that the fears of the Democrats were not without cause. He admits that Mr. Padleford himself employed him to "do what he could," and paid him \$200 down, and "promised him any amount of money that he should need." When the proof accumulated, and the thing became a certainty, the Democrats changed with the peridy, and with coming in the infamous scheme to cheat four hundred voters out of their privilege—and he dared not deny it, but admitted the above disgraceful facts. It is extremely gratifying to know that this party of Bribery and Corruption have been soundly beaten in Rhode Island.

## Sensible Men.

Thos. J. Stacy, of Tyler county, Va., having been appointed Elector for that county by the Opposition State Convention, has written a letter to the Wheeling Union, declining to act in that capacity. He states that while he has great respect for the ability and patriotism of many of those who composed that Convention, yet he must dissent from the means proposed to avert the political crisis which is rapidly approaching. He concludes by saying that he feels bound to give all the influence which he may have to the support of the Democratic party.

In the last Valley Sentinel, Joseph W. Holt, Esq., of Craig county, also declines the honor conferred upon him as Opposition Elector for that county. He says:

"It has long been my opinion that the Democratic party is the only true national party in existence, and to it alone we can safely look for the salvation of our priceless heritage. My honest opinion is that the Whig party has long since forfeited its claim to be considered a national party, from the eagerness it has exhibited to confederate with any movement looking to the defeat of the Democratic party, without any regard to the ultimate and final tendency of such movement."

The State of Connecticut has spoken very loud on the right side. To-day, "Little Rhode" holds her election, and will doubtless follow New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Thus discoursed a Republican paper, the Pittsburgh Journal, on the morning of the election in Rhode Island. It is amusing to compare the facts in regard to the States named with the actual result. In 1856, Mr. Buchanan was beaten in Connecticut by 10,000. Now the Republicans have succeeded by a paltry 500! Seems to us that is a rather bad show for a party that is going to walk over the course without opposition. And there is "little Rhode," while she hasn't exactly followed New Hampshire, she has Connecticut, only a little more so. The Republicans are not only driven to the wall, but they are beaten out of their boots—Governor, Legislature, and all! Alas! for the "irrepressible conflict."—Observer.

No comment that a Democratic paper might make, on the acts of the late Legislature, could equal in severity the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer, whose editor, being of the same politics as the majority of the Legislature, may be supposed to know his men, and to speak the truth of them:

"Never in the history of Pennsylvania has a session been marked by more corrupt, wicked intriguing than the present. Every good citizen feels the blush of honest indignation tingling his cheeks when he thinks of their proceedings. No measure, however beneficial, could stand the slightest chance of passing, unless by the profuse expenditure of money. Almost every man, with some noble exceptions, had his price. If it could not be paid in the hard cash, secure prospective profits were just as good."

S. M. Booth, one of the Republican leaders of Wisconsin, who for being engaged in a kidnapping negro expedition, is now lying in jail at Milwaukee for want of money to pay his fine to the United States, makes an urgent appeal in the Milwaukee Democrat. He reproaches the citizens of Wisconsin for their indifference to him, and indulgence in promises of large retribution upon them for their party. If more of these yelling, belching political disorganizers were in this State, the country would be better off.

## Republican Protest Against Investigation—Corrode Alarming His Friends.

We have been promised some very startling disclosures of Democratic corruption from Mr. Corrode's Investigating Committee. Heretofore the Republicans have exhibited great glee at the rich platter of fraud which the committee promised to turn up to the indignant gaze of the public. Judge, then, of our astonishment when just at the time that the committee reached the case of Pennsylvania, and summoned before it Augustus Schell, of New York, to produce a list of the contributors in New York to the fund raised in 1856 to assist the Democracy in carrying Pennsylvania, the Tribune changes its tone, and protests against the further pursuit of the inquiry into this branch of the subject. For once the Tribune takes a sound view of the case, and we cannot refrain from re-publishing its article. It says:

"RIGHT AGAINST PREROGATIVE.—The House Committee of Investigation, whereof Mr. Corrode, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman, insists, we learn, that Mr. Augustus Schell, of this city, shall produce and deliver a list in his possession of contributors in this city to the fund raised here to carry Pennsylvania for Buchanan, at the October election of 1856. The Committee, it is understood, propose to invoke the power of the House to coerce Mr. Schell to produce the paper demanded. If they do this, we trust the House will pause and consider well before taking the action required. Mr. Schell, though now Collector of this Port, was a private citizen in 1856; those who contributed the money he raised for the Pennsylvania campaign were likewise mainly private citizens. It is not even in evidence that the money was used improperly, though we presume a good part of it was; there is of course no shadow of proof that it was controlled by public officers, or that it came, however circuitously, out of the Federal Treasury. By what right, then, under what color of reason, do the Committee undertake to constrain Mr. Schell to give up private paper and blazon to the world the names of private citizens under circumstances calculated to expose them to odium? If they have been guilty of conspiracy or corruption, why not indict and try them? If the object is to fish out evidence on which to base a prosecution, we object that the mode is illegal, unconstitutional, and the whole procedure fraught with danger to the rights of every citizen.

"We speak thus freely, because the subject is of the gravest importance, while our relation to the parties in conflict enables us to do so without exposure to misapprehension. Mr. Schell and his contributors are our political adversaries; the Committee who are pressing them to the wall are our political friends. But right is right, and this procedure seems to us quite another thing. It is an attempt to make party capital by an abuse of power, a dangerous stretch of a doubtful prerogative.

"The fact may as well be stated, that this whole business of developing political scandal by legislative investigations has already been about run into the ground. Intelligent, fair-minded men are growing sick of it. In so far as public functionaries and other recipients of public money are required to give an account of their dealings with the Treasury, we uphold the claim to the fullest extent. Even this may be abused; but it is a salutary, conservative power, and we rejoice in seeing it fearlessly, searchingly exercised. But dragging private citizens, or those who were private citizens when the acts as to which investigation is made were committed, before Investigating Committees, to be catechized in secret, under circumstances which secure them no protection against insult, nor against the most inquisitorial and impudent peering and prying into their private concerns, will not answer. It must either be strictly limited or utterly stopped."

But why this sudden return to reason? Why is the Tribune opposed to pursuing the investigation? Does the shoe begin to pinch already? The fact is just this: the Tribune can no longer stand the investigation any more. It is alarmed at the Republican side of the House, and resolute in disclosing to the world how much money was contributed in New York for the purpose of carrying Pennsylvania for Fremont—how much was disbursed under the direction of Tom Ford, lately elected printer of the House, to buy up real Fillmore presses and politicians. Here is the rub. Mr. John Corrode has got into deep water, and is likely to plunge his friends into very hot water. The possible consequences of this business begin to make their hearts palpitate with apprehension and the committee is implored not to pursue this private matter any further.

Although fear that the machinery of this Investigating Committee may return to plague its inventors is at the bottom of the Tribune's protest, we agree with it that "this is an attempt to make party capital by an abuse of power," and this is true not only with reference to the inquiry under consideration, but also in reference to the whole scope of the proposed investigation. The President demonstrated in his mannerly protest that it was a gross abuse of power to arraign him before a tribunal unknown to the Constitution, and to make his accusers his judges.

We call particular attention to the remarkable admissions of the Tribune in its sentence: "If the object is to fish out evidence on which to base a prosecution, we object that the mode is illegal, unconstitutional, and the whole procedure fraught with danger to the rights of every citizen." Now, apply this doctrine to the case of the President, and why may we not say, in nearly the same language, if the object is to fish out evidence on which to base an impeachment of the President, the mode is illegal, unconstitutional, and the whole procedure fraught with danger to the rights of every citizen? The rights of the Executive? The rights of the

## President of the United States, under the Constitution, are certainly not inferior to the rights of private citizens.—Harrisburg Patriot.

## Extraordinary Political Partisanship.

The course pursued by the Corrode investigating committee at Washington is beginning to assume a character to arrest the attention of the people throughout the country. Raised under pretence of a necessity for investigating the official acts of public officers, the committee has not hesitated to set on foot the most dangerous inquiry into the private action of individuals called before them, and has undertaken to compel such persons to disclose the acts of other private citizens which may have come to their knowledge prior to any official connection with the Government.

Mr. Schell, the collector of this port, has very properly declined to furnish a list of contributors to the election fund of 1856, and for such refusal is to be brought before the bar of the House for contempt. It must be borne in mind that no charge is made respecting the official acts of Mr. Schell, or any one else, in connection with this question, but simply that a roving commission has been instituted to find out how much money was contributed by the Democrats to carry the elections in 1856.

The object and mode of conducting the investigation are alike disgraceful to Congress and to the Republican party.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

In response to which the Constitution remarks, an investigation into the amount of money raised by the Black Republicans, in 1856, to carry elections, would exactly be parallel to the investigation now going on in the Haskin committee, and such an investigation is equally demanded by the country. If this thing is to go on, the people will not be satisfied without an investigation that will reach both sides; and a refusal on the part of the Black Republicans to permit a search into the history of the Fremont campaign will be taken as proof positive of their guilt. We call on the Haskin and Corrode committees, therefore, to extend the area of their investigations, and summon before them the leaders of their own party, who can tell how money was raised and spent by them to carry elections in 1856. We want Mr. Corrode himself to tell how he used that \$100,000 corruption fund disbursed by him in the Fremont campaign. We want to know from Mr. Haskin how much money was spent for his election as well as against it, and we desire to learn, also, from Mr. Somes what part of that fund "borrowed" from the defaulting Maine State Treasurer went to buy votes, and what part he put in his own pocket. Come, gentlemen, let there be no finching.

## Probable Duel.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Pryor, of Va., rising to a question of privilege, referred to the printed proceedings of the Globe concerning the recent Loring difficulty, charging Mr. Potter, (of Wis.) with having, without right, interpolated offensive language.

Mr. Potter said he had a right to do so, to make the record perfect—a privilege indulged in by every other gentleman; and he stood by it.

Mr. Pryor, then, understood Mr. Potter to give him the liberty of constraining the remarks as he pleased.

According to the common understanding on the avenue, Mr. Pryor sent by the hands of Mr. Hindman, a note to Mr. Potter, on Wednesday afternoon, which caused the two Messrs. P., each accompanied by two, if not three friends, to leave the city ere the police nabbed them. Mr. Hindman left Washington for Arkansas, necessarily, after delivering the note; and it is further understood that Mr. Mills, of S. C., took his place, and that Mr. Corrode, of Va., is also acting in the affair on the part of Mr. Pryor. And further, that Col. Lander, of Mass., late the chief of one of the government wagon road expeditions, is the second of Mr. Potter, who is said also to be accompanied by Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, of the House.

The police were on the alert, to prevent the hostile meeting.

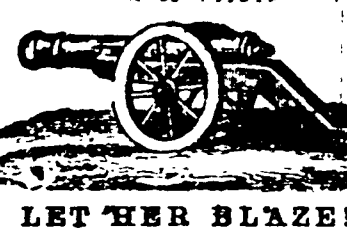
The Republican County Committee of Fulton county—composed of some half dozen of the elite of the party, who managed the affairs and the nomination without consulting the people—met at this place on Wednesday of last week, and appointed Hon. Mark Dickinson, Samuel Lyon, Esq., and Hon. David Mann, Congressional Congressmen, with instructions to support Dr. S. E. DUFFIELD, of this place, as the next Republican candidate for Congress. What does "little Neddy" think of this?—Fulton Democrat.

The State Convention of the so-called "Constitutional Union Party," will be held at Lancaster, on the 26th of April, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention, which meets at Baltimore, on the 9th of May next. The friends of the movement say that every State in the Union, except California and Oregon, will be represented in the latter Convention.

Delaware Politics.—The "People's" party of Delaware held a State Convention at Dorser, last week, and after considerable discussion, resolved to not send delegates either to the Baltimore or the Chicago convention, but to await the course of events. The convention then adjourned over until June.

It is said that the Republicans have abandoned the idea of nominating Edward Bates of Missouri for President. Judge M'Lane's prospects are daily growing brighter.

## DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES!



LET HER BLAZE!

THE BLACK REPUBLICAN EAGLE—HOOSTING LOWER AND LOWER!

In Portland, Maine, on Tuesday week, Joseph Howard, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 48 over Jewett, Republican. The Democrats, also, elected four out of the seven aldermen, and twelve out of the twenty-one councilmen. Last year the Republican majority was 205. At Belfast, Maine, Richard Mooney, Democrat, was chosen Mayor by 28 majority. The election was held on strict party grounds. Last year the Republicans had a majority of 200. We also notice Democratic victories in the following towns in the same State:—Chaco, Harpewell, Baldwin, Limerick, Gray, Scarborough, Belgrade, by 50 majority—a gain of 67, Windham, and Durham by an average majority of 74.

At the municipal election in Hartford, Conn., on Monday last, Henry C. Deming, the Democratic candidate for mayor, was elected by 449 majority.

The whole Democratic city ticket was chosen. In Westfield, Connecticut, the whole Democratic ticket was elected.

The municipal elections in New York have resulted in large gains for the Democracy. In Brooklyn, Edmund Briggs, Democrat, was elected collector of taxes and assessments, Bernard O'Neil, Dem., commissioner of repairs and supplies, and Charles Tierney, Dem., street commissioner. Of the aldermen elect, 7 are Democrats to 2 Republicans, and of the supervisors 11 are Democrats to 8 Republicans.

Elmira elected nearly the whole Democratic ticket. Buffalo elected a solid Democratic ticket. We have also carried the towns of Canajoharie and Mohawk, in Montgomery county, and Broadalbin, in Fulton county, by hand some majorities. All have been heretofore Republican. In Franklin county, the Democrats have carried ten towns, and the Republicans four, with two towns to hear from; this is a Democratic gain, the board of supervisors having been a tie last year. And North Elba, where lie the remains of the "martyr," John Brown, was carried by the Democrats, at the town meeting week before last, by an average majority of twenty-two. Some of Brown's relatives ran on the beaten ticket.

In Cincinnati, the Democrats elected their entire ticket by an average majority of 700. The Democrats elect 9 councilmen, and the Republicans 8. There was an opposition majority in the city last year of over 2000.

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Lyndo, Dem., was elected Mayor by 1,000 majority. The Democrats also elect their controller and city attorney.

At the municipal election in Trenton, N. J., on Monday, Mr. Mills (Dem.) was elected Mayor by 400 majority. A majority of the Democratic ticket was also elected.

The election of mayor and other municipal officers took place in Portsmouth, Va., on Saturday, and resulted in the re-election of Grice, Dem., over Mr. Nash, by a majority of 88. W. B. Matthews was re-elected sheriff over A. S. Watts; Jos. Hobday, commissioner of revenue, and H. Watts constable.

At the charter election in Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday, the Democracy elected their entire City ticket. Notwithstanding the great personal popularity of Mr. John Taylor, the Republican candidate for Mayor, and the withdrawal of the regular American candidate in favor of the Republican nominee, Mr. George H. Thatcher, Dem., was chosen Mayor by a majority of nearly 1,000. The Democrats also carried the Board of Aldermen and probably the Board of Supervisors. In the evening, an enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held in the great hall of the Capitol.

At the municipal election in St. Paul, Minn., on the 3d instant, the Democrats elected their entire city ticket, two of the four Aldermen, a majority of the School Board, and four of the five City Commissioners. Col. J. S. Prince is the new Mayor.

On Monday, the 2d inst., the election for borough officers was held in Connelville, Fayette county, Pa., and resulted in a complete victory for the Democracy by an average majority of forty votes. This is a gain and the largest majority in the borough for seven years. Our party is united in old Fayette and will give a good account of herself in October.

The Democracy seem to be doing well in Wisconsin. The Milwaukee News says:

Judging from the returns already received from this State, in our opinion, Dixon is elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin by at least 5,000 majority! Large Democratic gains are shown all over the State, while it is but in very few instances that the Republican vote has been increased.

The Republican majority for Governor last fall was 8,950. Present indications accordingly show a Democratic gain of 9,000.

RICHARD TAYLOR, son of the late President Taylor, is one of the delegates to Charleston from Louisiana. He is wealthy, looks very much like his father, and is strongly opposed to Douglas.

## LOCAL NEWS.

SHOCKING DEATH.—We are pained to learn of the sudden and distressing death of Mr. Wm. Baxter, son of Mr. JOHN BAXTER, of Menallen township, which occurred on Friday last. He had started in the morning for the neighborhood of Papertown, in Cumberland county, for a load of lime, with a team of four horses. Before arriving there he was met by several boys, who requested permission to ride on the wagon. He consented, on condition that they remained quiet, as his horses would not stand any noise. No sooner were they on the wagon, than they commenced whooping and hallooing, when the horses ran off, and Mr. Baxter was in some way thrown under the wagon, the wheels passing over him. This was about 3 o'clock in the morning, and by half-past 1 o'clock he was a corpse. His remains were brought home on Saturday, and yesterday interred at Bender's Church. Mr. Baxter was one of the most estimable young men in that community, and his untimely death is deplored by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

DEATH OF GEN. T. C. MILLER.—Gen. THOMAS C. MILLER, a native of and for many years a prominent citizen of this county, departed this life on Monday last, at Cumberland Furnace, in Cumberland county, in the 71st year of his age. He had held the posts of Brigade Inspector and Brigadier General in this county—also Sheriff, Register and Recorder, and State Senator—in all of which he proved himself a valuable public servant, always honest and efficient. During the war of 1812 he raised a volunteer company at Fairfield, and marched to the defence of Baltimore. Whilst there he was chosen Major of the Battalion.

The remains of Gen. Miller were brought to this place on Tuesday and deposited at the residence of Col. J. D. PAXTON, from whence, on Wednesday, they were accompanied to the grave in Ever Green Cemetery by the Gettysburg Beneficial Association, the Independent Blues, and a large number of the old friends and acquaintances of the deceased. The funeral military honors were bestowed. Peace to his ashes!

DEATH OF JOHN W. SCHLOSSER.—Mr. JOHN W. SCHLOSSER, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, died at his residence, West of the Main street bridge, on Thursday evening week, in the 75th year of his age. He was a native of this place, and having been engaged in Baltimore as a journeyman mechanic at the time of the breaking out of the late war with Great Britain, he enlisted as a private on board of the "Highflyer," under the American flag—the system having been recognized by an act of Congress. He was taken prisoner by the British and taken to the Bermuda Islands, where he was retained until released by an exchange of prisoners. Shortly after his release he settled in York, where ever since he has been occupied at his trade as a cooper. He leaves a large family of sons, all of whom are growing up, and a widow. It is related that when the "Highflyer" was captured, and the American flag torn down, Schlosser took a piece of it and wrapped it around his body in the face of his captors. He was always a patriotic and brave man, of strong national feelings.—York Press.

PRESBYTERY.—Carlisle Presbytery met in place on Tuesday evening last—about forty delegates in attendance. Rev. Mr. West was chosen Moderator. Rev. Mr. Gordon Clerk and Rev. Mr. Davis assistant. A large amount of business was transacted. A call was presented from the church at Dickinson to Rev. David Gann, which was directed to be placed in his hands upon his connecting with this Presbytery.

The Committee appointed to re-organize the Presbyterian Church in this place made report, which was adopted. An adjourned meeting of Presbytery was appointed at Chambersburg on the 24th of June. Rev. Mr. MURKIN, and Rev. Mr. SAMUEL were appointed Commissioners to the General Assembly, to meet in Rochester, N. Y., in June next, and Rev. Jos. Clark and Rev. John H. Clark, alternates. Riders to General Assembly—Messrs. Clevidence and J. T. Greene.

The next stated meeting of Presbytery will be in Bloomfield, Perry county, on the 1st Tuesday in October next.

Presbytery adjourned on Wednesday evening. The deliberations were of an interesting character—conducted with decorum and dignity. Rev. Mr. SIMS, Rev. Mr. SAMUEL, and Rev. Mr. DAVIS occupied the pulpit at different times.

TELEGRAPH.—The Hanover Telegraph is a "dead fact." The life was completed and put in working order on Tuesday last, when dispatches were sent out to the first subscribers. Rev. Mr. Wilson, the operator at the junction, congratulating the President and Managers on the completion of the line; and the next was a reply from the President Geo. Thomas, tendering the compliments of the Board to Mr. Wilson.

We learn from the Lexington (Ky.) Observer that Mr. J. H. SHERRER, residing in that vicinity, (formerly of this county,) recently sold his fine Jack Tuganov for three thousand dollars.

The Gas Pipes are already distributed through our streets, ready for putting down.

April Court commences to-day, and will most likely continue throughout the week.

Two columns of interesting political matter on first page. Read it.

At a meeting of the "Citizens' Band," held at their Room, on Thursday evening, April 12, 1860, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Messrs. JAMES MARTIN, HENRY J. MYERS, PHILIP HENKLE, JACOB P. BECK, and others, for the refreshments bestowed to the Band at New Oxford, on their way to Hanover, on a back of Monday last. Also to the Hanover "Silver Comet Band," and the officers and members of the "Marion Riflemen," of Hanover, for their attention and courtesy when on our visit to their place.

Resolved, That in returning thanks to others we must not forget that man among men, T. McCATLAND, (mine host,) of the "Central Hotel," who knows so well how to provide for his guests, and make them feel at home.

That these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary and published in the papers of Gettysburg.

M. M. MILLER, Secy.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—I am composed of 14 letters.

My 1st 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 is a river in British America.

My 1st 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 is the name of a flower.

My 1st 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 is the name of a girl.

My 1st 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 is a river in Europe.

## Kere Know Nothingism.

The self-styled "People's Party" held a mass meeting in Philadelphia on the 17th ult., to ratify the nomination of Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, which was made nearly a month before. This meeting was not like the spontaneous expression of popular satisfaction and joy that greeted the nomination of Henry D. Foster, immediately upon its announcement, in Philadelphia, and elsewhere throughout the State. It was an afterthought, prompted by the immense and enthusiastic Ratification Meeting held by the Democracy, two weeks previous, and called upon the spur of necessity, in the hope of counteracting the evident effect which that meeting had upon the public mind. By dint of great puffing and blowing, and the promised presence of "Andy Curtin" himself, "Tom Corwin," and other great guns of the Opposition, a crowd was gathered. The first speaker was the Hon. David Taggart, or "Dave Taggart," as his party friends familiarly call him, one of the defeated competitors of Col. Curtin for the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention. Now, Dave is an inveterate joker—he prides himself upon the faculty he possesses for making a jest of every thing and any thing; and would rather say a funny thing than a wise thing, at any time. The indulgence of this propensity often leads him into down-right vulgarity, and even to cast ridicule upon sacred things; but no matter—Dave will have his joke, cost what it may. Well, when Mr. Taggart stood up to speak, something funny was expected of him, of course; so, after a few preliminary apologetic remarks, he cast about for a subject. Suddenly remembering that the 17th of March was St. Patrick's day, he thought him that it would be "happy coincidence"—as the reporters say—to level one of his pointed shafts at the Irish citizens. So, after briefly eulogizing Henry Clay, and asserting that "he never would have been defeated had it not been for the ill-advised and deceived horde—that were precipitated upon us from across the ocean," he undertook to be funny after the following fashion. We quote from the report of his speech, in the Inquirer:

"I only allude to that portion of them that do not eat meat on Fridays, (laughter and applause,) and have not been long enough in the country to know that the modern Democracy of these United States of America meant only freedom for trade, and not for man. I suppose some of you have heard of the mistake the Democrats of Indiana made two or three years ago, when they fixed a barbecue for a Friday. 'What day?' they so-called 'Boss' Democrat from Ireland, 'by roasting beef on a day when two-thirds of the Democrats don't eat meat!'"

However, two-thirds were willing to lose their share of the meal for the sake of the loaves and fishes."

This vulgar attempt to make fun of the Irish, and to cast ridicule upon the Roman Catholic's conscientious observance of the discipline which his church enjoins in regard to food, was received—so the papers inform us—with laughter and applause. We copy it, merely to show that the narrow, bigoted, and intolerant spirit of Know Nothingism, which would degrade the foreign-born citizen below the level of the negro, and proscriber men on account of their peculiar religious faith, and practice, is still alive and kicking in the bosom of the People's party which has taken the place of the Dark Lantern organization. They have been tacitly endeavoring to gain the favor of adopted citizens, by hypocritical professions of regard for their interests; but they must be blind indeed, if they cannot see, under the Black Republican cloak, the cloven-foot of Know Nothingism, in all the hideous deformity that it displayed a few years ago.

The Pottsville Journal considered the Philadelphia Ratification Meeting of sufficient importance to demand the publication of its proceedings in an extra sheet. But the editor, very directly, omitted Mr. Taggart's speech entirely. It was not suited to the neighborhood of Pottsville, where there is a pen to be a good man, and a good man not eat meat on Fridays.—Reading Gazette.

Amendment of the Tariff. After all the boasting of the Reading Journal and other Black Republican prints, that their party is the only one that can be relied on to favor a modification of the Tariff, it is coming out that the most serious opposition to this measure will be encountered from the Republican side of the House. A late dispatch to the Philadelphia Press, says:

"The friends of Morrill's tariff bill will be compelled to amend the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th sections of that bill, or they may lose the votes of the woolen manufacturers. This cannot be too quickly attended to. I learn that great exertions will be made to pass in the House this week, but as a large number of speeches will be made on the subject, it is doubtful if any result is produced in the House at so early a period as some of the sanguine friends of the bill expect. The Republicans from New England are not as favorable to the measure as their friends in the Middle States might wish, and it is feared that action upon it will be delayed until so late a period in the session that the Senate will not have time for its consideration."

Will the Journal please make a note of this, for the benefit of its readers, who are studiously kept ignorant of the fact that there are free-traders as well as among the treacherous Loggskoon, who come in for so large a share of the Journal's denunciations.—Reading Gazette.

Barn Destroyed by Fire.—On Thursday week the stone barn on the farm upon which James M. Leister resides, in Washington county, Md., was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, including 11 head of alfalfa cows, 13 head of cattle, &c. The Hagerstown Mail says the barn was one of the largest and most valuable in the county, and belonged to the heirs of the late Frederick Ziegler. The stock was injured.

A terrible hurricane passed over the town of Urbana, in Ohio, on Monday. Several buildings were unroofed, others demolished, and much other damage done.

At what time of day was Adam created? A little before five.</











THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. For printing done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Printing Establishment—“Compiler” on the sign.

**Wm. A. Duncan,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 2, 1859. 11]

**A. J. Cover,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Farmers' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.]

**Edward B. Buehler,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Farmer's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

**D. McConaughy,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, follows on door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street, Arroyo and South Iron, on PATENTS and PATENTERS. County Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C. Also American Claims in England, Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1859.

**J. C. Neely,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him, with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.) Gettysburg, April 11, 1859.

**Wm. B. McClellan,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West-Middle street, one door west of the new Court House. Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

**Dr. A. W. Dorsey,**  
Formerly of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers the professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to the Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

Prof. Athan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.  
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore, Md.  
Dr. L. W. Warfield, Westminster, Md.  
Dr. W. A. Mathias, “  
Jacob Reese, Esq., “  
John K. Longwell, Esq., “  
Rev. E. W. Warner, “  
Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.  
Oct. 25, 1858. 6m

**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.**  
His office one door west of the Lutheran church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickles' store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. RIVERSIDE, Dr. R. H. B. D. Rev. Dr. C. P. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. S. Warner.  
Gettysburg, April 11, '59.

**New Millinery.**  
MAGGIE A. HARTMAN has opened a new and fashionable Millinery Establishment, in the house of Mrs. Henry, in Cashway, where she will be ready to do all the latest and most fashionable hat work by calling and seeing for themselves. Trimmings of all kinds kept on hand. [April 2, 1859. 21]

**New Millinery.**  
J. HAMPTON—MARY M. BEITLER would most respectfully inform the Ladies of Hampton and surrounding country, that she has commenced the Millinery business at the residence of Mr. J. A. Smith, in Hampton, Adams county, where she will keep on hand for sale at the lowest prices, BONNETS, Fancy Ribbons, Flowers, Band-boxes, Straw, Leghorns, and other Millinery Goods, of the newest and best styles. Ready-trimmed Bonnets are at all times to be had.

Bonnet-making and Trimming attended to with dispatch, and cheap. Latest fashions received for Spring and Summer Bonnets.  
Hampton, April 2, 1859. 41

**Another Arrival.**  
G. CARR has just received another large stock of GLOBES, to which he is invited the attention of the public. He only asks a call, convinced that he can satisfy every customer. Remember the place—York street, nearly opposite the Globe Inn.  
April 2, 1859.

**Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!**  
WE have just received from the city of New York a large assortment of Wall Paper of the newest patterns and designs. Glazed, Marble and Oak, velvet and plain paper, decoration, five board prints and window shades. Wall Paper from 8 cents per piece and upwards. R. F. McILHENY.  
March 26, 1860.

**Gettysburg Foundry.**  
THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloan & Co. (formerly Warrens Foundry) has commenced business and is prepared to offer to the public a large assortment of castings. He has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Mowers, Folders, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late Improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three and four foot, and a large assortment of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order. Plough Castings ready made. PLOUGHING, such as Saylor, Withrow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Plocher or Yards.

Also, Mowing Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it. Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see if their advantages are to be sacrificed to the price at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired. DAVID STEINER.  
Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

**IT IS NO SECRET.**—Go to New York, watch your chance at Auction, and you will soon discover the fact why it is that goods are sold so cheap at SAMSON'S.

**PHOTOGRAPHS** neatly framed at the **EX** colorist's Gallery, Gettysburg, Pa.

**TYSON'S PICTURES.**  
TYSON'S PICTURES.  
TYSON'S PICTURES.

**WHO needs a TRUNK or CARPET BAG or one of those new Rubber styles? Look at this. You can't do better than to buy them at SAMSON'S.**

**IT is a useless article, not necessary for the comforts of life. I have on hand a nice lot of JEWELRY, such as Gold and Silver Bracelets, Finger-Rings, &c., &c., which will be sold at reduced prices at SAMSON'S.**

**TYSON'S PICTURES.**  
TYSON'S PICTURES.  
TYSON'S PICTURES.

**He that thinks himself the happiest man really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.**

# THE COMPILER.

## A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHL.

“TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL.”

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

42ND YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1860.

NO. 45.

### POET'S CORNER.

#### “SOWING HIS WILD OATS.”

“Sowing his wild oats”—aye! sowing them deep.  
In the heart of a mother to blossom in tears,  
And shadow with grief the decline of her years.  
“Sowing his wild oats.” In silver the head  
Of the sire who watched his first pulse thruph  
With joy.  
And whose voice went to Heaven in prayer for  
“the boy.”  
“Sowing his wild oats.” To spring up and choke  
The flowers in the garden of a sister, whose love  
Is as pure and as bright as the blue sky above.  
“Sowing his wild oats.” Aye! cheeks shall  
grow pale,  
And sorrow shall wither the heart of the wife.  
When manifold thus squanders the prime of  
his life.  
“Sowing his wild oats.” Death only shall  
reap.  
With his own sharpened scythe; the fruits will  
be found  
In the graveyard near by, “neath that grass-  
covered mound.”

### MISCELLANY.

#### “Thin Shoes—Thin Shoes.”

Yesterday at 3 o'clock a young lady of sixteen summers took final leave of father, mother and all earthly friends, including a husband to whom she had been married less than half a year. A sad half honeymoon it has been to her and her husband, as well as the parents who doted over this, their only child, for even a year ago the alarming hectic elicited the whisper of possible consumption.

Like thousands of others in blooming youth, she heeded not sufficiently the kind caution against little violations of the laws of health, and admired little feet. Yesterday a very dear friend, about her age, who instinctively hovered about the dying bed of her youthful friend, was present when the interesting scene closed. During the leave-taking, which occupied considerable time, an account of the shortness of breath, the dying bride looked earnestly at her young friend and said, “Mattie, come here,” and then summoning her strength for an extra effort, added, “Thin Shoes, Thin Shoes.”

At what a fearful cost was that lesson learned, and how few seem willing to learn for less. To-morrow, in her full wedding robes, Lizzie passes to the silent tomb, leaving with the thousands and pleasant recollections of her almost faultless life, the eloquent sermon contained in those expressive words—*Thin Shoes, Thin Shoes*—Cleveland Plaindealer.

#### Affecting Incident.

**Baptism of a Dying Girl.**—The Albany Express says:—“On Sunday morning several young folks were baptized at Rev. Dr. Magoon's church. The first person baptized was a young girl, perhaps sixteen years old, in the last stage of consumption. She was literally arrayed in her grave clothes, it being understood that the white robe in which she was baptized was to be worn by her when she was placed in her coffin.

She obtained her mother's permission to be baptized, and then acquainted the pastor with her desire. She was brought to the pool in the arms of her male attendant by her mother, and lifted into the arms of the pastor, who gently immersed her head, after repeating the usual words. The scene was very affecting, causing some of the spectators to sob with emotion.

She was so far gone that it was feared she might expire during the ceremony, yet after it was performed she expressed a wish to be brought to the church in the afternoon, partook of the Lord's Supper, which was granted. After the supper, when in another room, she sang the doxology, ‘Praise God,’ and when in her carriage, Dr. Magoon asked her how she felt, she whispered, ‘I have fought a good fight.’”

**A Child Kept in a Carpet Bag for Ten Weeks.**—The Johnstown Echo relates the following strange story:—A young woman named Ann Maria Riddle, of Somerset county, was unknown to any one, delivered of a child on the 17th day of January last, in Cambria City, which she placed in her carpet bag, and kept concealed until the 15th of the present month, when it was discovered by a gentleman with whom she was living, during her temporary absence. Information was immediately made, and the girl arrested by officer Gageby, when she at once acknowledged being the mother of the child, and having kept it in the carpet bag from the time of its birth—a period of near ten weeks. Esquire Flattery held an inquisition on the body of the child, and a post mortem examination was made by Drs. Lowman and Ringell. No marks of violence were discovered, and the physicians and jury were satisfied that the child had not come to its death by violence. Another singular thing is the fact that there was not the least scent or unpleasant smell about the child. The mother appears to be an innocent, simple creature, and had evidently no disposition to destroy her child. She was released on bail for her appearance at Court.

**Bugs Killed with Alum.**—Make a solution of alum as strong as water will dissolve, and apply it hot to places infested with bugs of any sort, in bedsteads, closets, or trees and plants, taking care not to apply it so as to kill tender plants, and the bugs will take a strong dislike to the locality. You may brush it in cracks and crevices in floors, ceilings, or walls of a room, or in holes and nesting places of these small vermin in plants and trees.

**A schoolmaster asked a fair pupil, “can you decline a kiss?” She replied, dropping a perplexed courtesy, “yes, sir, I can, but I hate to plausibly.”**

**Why is a sick Jew like a diamond? Because it's a Jew-ill.**

#### Educating the Heart.

The following remarks from a late number of the London Quarterly Review, with reference to educating the heart before the head is too full, commend themselves to all who have the management of children:

It is the vice of the age to substitute learning for wisdom—to educate the head, and to forget that there is a more important education necessary for the heart. The reason is too full, commend themselves to all who have the management of children:

It is the vice of the age to substitute learning for wisdom—to educate the head, and to forget that there is a more important education necessary for the heart. The reason is too full, commend themselves to all who have the management of children:

No physician doubts that precocious children in fifty cases to one are much worse for the discipline they have undergone. The mind seems to have been strained, and the foundations for insanity are laid. When the studies of nature years are stuffed into the child's head, people do not reflect on the anatomical fact that the brain of an infant is not the brain of a man. The first eight or ten years of life should be devoted mainly to the education of the heart—to the formation of principles rather than to the acquirement of what is usually called knowledge.

Nature herself points out such a course; for the emotions are then the liveliest and most easily moulded, being as yet unalloyed by passion. It is from this source the mass of men are heretofore to draw their sum of happiness or misery. The actions of the immense majority are under all circumstances, determined much more by feeling than reflection; in truth, life presents an infinity of occasions where it is essential to happiness that we should think profoundly.

**A Confound John Smith's daughter and you with her!** I think you have got as far as amplification yourself. For I asked you a simple question and you have been amplifying for half an hour on different subjects and I am no nearer getting an answer, it seems, than at first.

—T—Well, I would be glad to see so smart a negro as Mr. Bob; so do, I pray, direct me to his master's.

—S—Don't be in such a snivel, mister; I can tell you something more about John's family you'd like to know. He's got the smartest little gal that's in all Arkansas. She's only been to school two years, and she has got as far as amplification.

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#### The Way to John Smith's.

Traveler—Good morning, sir. Will you direct me the way to John Smith's?

Squatter—Certainly, sir; if there is anything in the world I do know, it is the way to John Smith's.

T—Glad to hear it. Please direct the way.

S—That I will, sir. As I was saying, if there is anything in the world I do know, it is the way to John Smith's. John and me moved out from North Carolina together; and he has got the truest pulling yoke of oxen you ever saw in your born days. The way they pull—

—T—My dear sir, I am in a hurry to get on. Will you be so good as to direct me?

S—Will I? Why that's what I am going to do. As I was saying, John and me moved out together. He settled over there just to “other side of the mule swamp”—but he don't live there now.

T—In the name of wonder, where does he live then? Now do, my good sir, just inform me the way!

S—I will that, for, as I was saying, if there is anything in the world I do know, it is the way to John Smith's. Why, John and me married sisters, and he's got a jam up wife, I tell you. She can spin her six cuts a day and attend to family fires in the bargain. And—

I declare, sir, I shall get impatient presently. My business is with John Smith—not his wife, or her family affairs either.

S—Exactly, sir, I understand that. But, as I was saying, John's nigger man, Bob, is, I do reckon, the valuable nigger in all these diggins. Why, he can pick out his 150 pounds of cotton a day, and then shell a turn of corn for mill, and then—She's a clunker, now mind tell you.

—T—Well, I would be glad to see so smart a negro as Mr. Bob; so do, I pray, direct me to his master's.

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#### Afraid of Snakes.

In the course of the evening, our jolly joke-cracking company got, as usual, on the subject of snakes. Many remarkable stories were told, some of which were interesting, while others were dry and dull. I can give you but one at present:

“We have the greatest coward about snakes up in Calhoun, that lives in America. He came from the East last Spring, and bought a farm close to where I live; and for the first six months in the country, I don't think he slept two hours a night, for he felt sure a snake would manage some way to get in his bed.

“He sowed a nice piece of oats, but the snakes prevented his harvesting it. Tell you how it was. When the oats got ripe, he was certain it was full of snakes, and that he'd get bit if he ventured over the fence.

“One day he concluded he'd take a look to see if there were many snakes in the patch, so he got his old horse; and after leading him through the gap, and laying up the fence to keep the hogs out, he took an old scythe and snatched into the oats, holding up both legs as high as possible.

“He hadn't gone far when he saw a whaling big snake slipping along the oats after him. Away he went, round and round the patch, and away went the snake, right along with him; sometimes on one side, and sometimes on the other. He couldn't get out of the lot because the fence was up, and as the snake kept constantly with him, there was no chance but to leave the old horse, and try to keep out of its way. He went it in that way till every stalk of his oats was tramped down, and until the old horse was just about dead, when he discovered that he'd been running all the while from the shadow of his scythe snathe.”—Huckle Green, in Porter's Spirit.

**A Sympathising Woman.**  
If we were called upon to describe Mrs. Dobbs we should, without hesitation, call her a sympathising woman. Nobody was troubled with any malady she hadn't suffered.

“She knew all about it by experience and could sympathise with them from the bottom of her heart.”

Bob Turner was a wag, and when one day he saw Mrs. Dobbs coming along the road toward the house, he knew that in the absence of his wife, he should be called upon to entertain her, so he resolved to play a little on the good woman's abundant store of sympathy.

Hastily procuring a large blanket, he wrapped himself up in it, and threw himself on a sofa near by.

“Why, good gracious! Mr. Turner, are you sick?” asked Mrs. Dobbs, as she saw his position.

“Oh, dreadfully,” groaned the imaginary invalid.

“What's the matter?”

“Oh, a great many things. First and foremost I've got a congestion of the brain.”

“That's dreadful,” sighed Mrs. Dobbs. “I can't help you, my dear, but I'll try to do what I can.”

“I'm pretty near dying of it, ten years ago come next spring. What else?”

“Dropsy,” again groaned Bob.

“There I can sympathise with you. I was troubled with it, but finally got over it.”

“Neuralgia,” continued Bob.

“Nobody can tell, Mr. Turner, what I've suffered from neuralgia. It's an awful complaint.”

“Then again I'm very much distressed by inflammation of the bowels.”

“If you've got that, I pity you,” commented Mrs. Dobbs; “for three years steady I was afflicted with it, and I don't think I've fully recovered from it yet.”

“Rheumatism,” added Bob.

“Yes, that's pretty likely to go along with neuralgia. It did with me.”

“Toothache,” suggested Bob.

“There have been times, Mr. Turner,” said the sympathising woman, “when I thought I should have gone distracted with the toothache.”

“Then,” said Bob, who, having temporarily run out his stock of medical terms, resorted to a scientific name—“I'm very much afraid that I've got the *typhus*.”

“I shouldn't be at all surprised,” said the ever-ready Mrs. Dobbs; “I had it, when it was with great difficulty that he could resist laughing, Bob continued:

“I am suffering a great deal from a sprained ankle.”

“Then you can sympathise with me, Mr. Turner. I sprained mine as I was coming along.”

“But that isn't the worst of it.”

“What is it?” asked Mrs. Dobbs, with curiosity.

“I wouldn't tell any one but you, Mrs. Dobbs, but the fact is”—here Bob groaned—“I'm afraid, and the doctor agrees with me, that my reason is affected—that in short I'm a little crazy!”

Bob took breath and wondered what Mrs. Dobbs would say to that.

“Oh, Mr. Turner, it is possible,” exclaimed the lady. “It is horrible! I know it is—I frequently have spells of being out of my head myself!”

Bob could stand it no longer; he burst into a roar of laughter, which Mrs. Dobbs taking for the precursor of a violent paroxysm of insanity, she was led to take a hurried leave.

—Mrs. Partington, hearing that a young man had set up for himself, said, “Poor fellow! He has no friend that will set up for him part of the time!” And she sighed to be young again.

#### Connecticut.

The Republicans have carried Connecticut by a majority of about 540, after one of the hottest campaigns ever known in that State. A few more such victories in New England, and the Republican party is undone. The vote of Connecticut shows the gradual decline of Republicanism in its stronghold. At the Presidential election of 1856, Fremont carried the State by a majority of 7,705 over Buchanan, and 5,090 over Buchanan and Fillmore combined. Last year the Republican majority in the State was over 1,800, and this year, after the most strenuous exertions, and although the vote polled shows a large increase, the Republicans have only succeeded in saving the State by some 540 votes. If the reaction goes on at this rate, Connecticut is sure to cast her vote for the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

The New England States have heretofore been set down as sure for the Republican candidate for President, but this Connecticut election materially alters this calculation. The Republicans cannot rely securely upon all the Eastern States, and will not be free to direct their energies to Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They will have to fight the battle at home, in the heart of New England. In this view nothing has occurred since 1856 so damaging to the Republican party as this very Connecticut election.

In presents another problem not in the least encouraging to the Republican party. If it requires so much exertion and such a lavish expenditure of money to carry Connecticut by a majority of 540—a State which went for the Republicans in 1856 by more than 5,000 majority over all opposing parties—what possible chance have the Republicans of carrying the great conservative State of Pennsylvania? The same reactionary movement which has cut down the Republican majority in Connecticut, operates with tenfold power in Pennsylvania, and will sweep the Republican party from the field at the next election like straw before a whirlwind. Well may the New York Tribune exclaim in despondent tones, “Connecticut shows that the approaching Presidential contest is to be the severest ever known.” It promises to be particularly severe to the Republican party—much more severe than the contest of 1856.

#### The Prospects.

The newspapers from all parts of the State come to us full of expressions of confidence in the result, next fall. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among our ranks throughout the entire State. The Democracy are wide awake and are making ready for the contest, with a determination that indicates victory. The utmost harmony seems everywhere to exist, and the Opposition are already trembling in anticipation of defeat. They know, full well, their doom, when a united Democracy is in the field.

We say it, without attempting the game of brig, but because it is our deliberate judgement, that Pennsylvania is certain for Foster, and certain for the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

—Carlisle Democrat.

#### “Free Homes—in the Senate.”

The New York Tribune ought to try and conceal a little better its exultation over the prospect that the homestead bill will be defeated in the Senate. That paper pretends to be in favor of the bill; but if any of its friends, who support it on principle, would like to know of what sort the Tribune's friendship is, we refer them to the following brief but expressive paragraph from an article in that journal, headed as above:

“And if it (the homestead bill) shall be again throttled, whether by President or Senate, we shall be consoled by the hope that this act will go far to insure the triumph of the friends of free homesteads in the approaching Presidential election.”

Or, in terms only a very little plainer, we (the Tribune) hope the bill will be defeated in the Senate, or vetoed by the President, in order that we may get votes against the Democratic party on that issue.

Is there anything, human or divine, that the Tribune and its supporters would not willingly see sacrificed if the sacrifice would get votes for their party? We need no clearer avowal to show the hollow-heartedness of its and their friendship to the principle of the homestead bill; and we believe that the same hollow-hearted demagoguery characterizes the sturdiest of their professed devotion to principle in every case. In the precise spirit of the above avowal would the Tribune wish that every Southern slaveowner might become a Logroon in cruelty, in order that the “groans of the slave” might get

votes for Black Republicanism. Such moral depravity and political demagoguery excites the unmitigated disgust of every decent beholder.

#### The Public Printing—A \$50,000 Book Ordered to be Printed!

Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, recently made a grand flourish in the House touching the “reforms” he intended to effect in the printing department of the



# THE COMPILER.



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.  
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,  
OF WESTMORELAND.

SEVENTH ELECTIONS:  
Hon. George M. Keiser, Hon. Richard Vaux,  
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Frederick A. Sever, 14. Isaac Rocklow, | 17. John A. Ahl,    |
| 2. Wm. C. Patterson, 15. Geo. D. Jackson, | 18. John B. Bower,  |
| 3. Jos. Crockett, Jr., 16. John A. Ahl,   | 19. J. R. Clayford, |
| 4. John G. Bower, 17. John A. Ahl,        | 20. J. R. Clayford, |
| 5. C. W. Jewell, 18. John A. Ahl,         | 21. J. R. Clayford, |
| 6. Chas. Kelley, 19. J. R. Clayford,      | 22. J. R. Clayford, |
| 7. Oliver P. James, 20. J. R. Clayford,   | 23. J. R. Clayford, |
| 8. David Schall, 21. J. R. Clayford,      | 24. J. R. Clayford, |
| 9. Joel Leister, 22. Samuel Marshall,     | 25. J. R. Clayford, |
| 10. S. B. Bower, 23. Samuel Marshall,     | 26. J. R. Clayford, |
| 11. Thos. H. Walker, 24. B. D. Hamilton,  | 27. J. R. Clayford, |
| 12. S. S. Winchester, 25. Gaylord Church, | 28. J. R. Clayford, |
| 13. Jos. Laubach, 26. J. R. Clayford,     | 29. J. R. Clayford, |

Everywhere throughout the State, the nomination of HENRY D. FOSTER is regarded with the same joyful satisfaction, and hailed with the same unbounded enthusiasm, with which it was greeted by the assembled multitude at Reading.

**The People are Arising!**  
The Washington States says, the recent elections in the North and North-West—State as well as Municipal—indicate distinctly that the people are sick and tired of anti-slavery agitation, and that they mean to put a speedy end to it. They have seen how it may completely clog the wheels of the government in preventing the consummation of measures essential to the development of their best interests, as illustrated in the factions opposition to the Mexican and Nicaragua treaties.

The friends of the Constitution have gloriously triumphed over its enemies in Rhode Island, and have almost as good—quite so, as far as the result in November is involved—as carried Connecticut; while the municipal elections in New York, Wisconsin, Ohio, Maine, and elsewhere, furnish satisfactory evidence that we have much to hope for the redemption of each of those States.

All that we require for the achievement of a more glorious victory in November than that of 1850, is perfect union in our ranks. This we are sure of. We shall have as harmonious and energetic a party, as soon as the deliberations of the Charleston Convention terminate, as ever at any time exhibited itself in the mighty Democracy of this country.

All conservative men agree that it is a paramount duty to annihilate Black Republicanism, and annihilate it so effectually that it can never again raise its monstrous head. While it has even a quasi existence, patriots can enjoy no repose, the country indulge in no anticipations of a brilliant future.

**Greatly Disappointed!**  
The Abolitionists boasted that they would carry Connecticut by 5,000, and are greatly disappointed to find their majority "whittled down to almost nothing." The following extract is from the Hartford Press before the election:

"If we carry Connecticut for Republicanism by the usual majority, we shall do only what is expected of us elsewhere. Should we be defeated, the result would be most discouraging throughout the whole country. Let us, then, increase our joy to 5,000 or 10,000, and send a thrill of joy throughout the Republican army. We have a State ticket, a United States Senator, eight Sheriffs, and perhaps a Judge of the Superior Court, to elect."

The Hartford Courant said:  
"If backingford does not receive more than 3,000 majority on the first Monday of April we shall be greatly disappointed."

And yet the Star folks claim their 500 majority in Connecticut as a "glorious" victory! The Opposition will soon be, if they are not already, in a condition to be very "thankful for small favors."

## Rhode Island Election.

Since the overthrow of Black Republicanism in Rhode Island, the papers of that order [the Star and Sentinel among them] are trying to make it appear that the event was no party triumph of the Democracy—that Mr. Sprague, the successful candidate for Governor, was not distinctively a Democratic candidate, but the Union candidate of several distinct political organizations, to neither of which he was especially attached. Ex-Senator James, whose opportunities of knowing all the facts in relation thereto are equal to those of any other man, says Mr. Sprague does not rate himself as anything, in a party sense, but a Democrat. Before accepting the Democratic nomination he distinctly declined that of the "Conservative Republicans" and the "Young Men's" party, and accepted none other than the nomination of the Democratic party, duly tendered in conformity to the usages of that party. Gen. James has no doubt of the permanent ascendancy of the Democratic party in Rhode Island, if no fatal mistake is made in the nomination at Charleston, of which there is no reasonable ground for fear at the present time.—Patriot and Union.

## Bribery in Rhode Island.

The Abolitionists of Rhode Island, as well as those of Connecticut, resorted to the most shameful bribery and the most corrupt and disgraceful practices, in order to save themselves from defeat in the recent elections. In Rhode Island, even their candidate for Governor, Seth Padelford, an Abolitionist of the regular John Brown stamp, appears to be implicated in direct bribery, and an attempt to disfranchise over 400 voters. The facts are specific, and not of a character to be passed lightly by. They show the desperate means resorted to by this Pharisaical party of "all the morality" (?) to save themselves from impending defeat at the hands of the people. The Providence Post makes the charge distinct and positive, as follows:

In Rhode Island a registry tax of \$1 has to be paid annually, and its payment certified before a man can vote. The Democrats in Cranston became suspicious that the collector of these taxes for that town had bought with Abolition money to delay the issue of the certificates until after the expiration of the legal time, and thus disfranchise hundreds of voters who would vote for Sprague! The receipts were therefore insisted upon, and to guard against failure the Town Clerk was requested to be present, that he might receive the money if the Collector should fail to perform his whole duty. Nearly five hundred dollars were paid, and between three and four hundred voters were qualified. It is now ascertained, by the Collector's own extorted confession, that the funds of the Democrats were not paid, but that he had paid \$200 down, and "promised him any amount of money that he should need." When the proof accumulated, and the thing became a certainty, the Democrats charged him with the perjury, and with conniving in the infamous scheme to cheat four hundred voters out of their privilege—and he dared not deny it, but admitted the above disgraceful facts. It is extremely gratifying to know that this party of Bribery and Corruption have been soundly BEATEN in Rhode Island.

## Sensible Men.

Thos. J. Stealy, of Tyler county, Va., having been appointed Elected for that county by the Opposition State Convention, has written a letter to the Wheeling Union, declining to act in that capacity. He states that while he has great respect for the ability and patriotism of many of those who composed that Convention, yet he must dissent from the means proposed to avert the political crisis which is rapidly approaching. He concludes by saying that he feels bound to give all the influence which he may have to the support of the Democratic party.

In the last Valley Sentinel, Joseph W. Holt, Esq., of Craig county, also declines the honor conferred upon him as Opposition Elected for that county. He says:

"It has long been my opinion that the Democratic party is the only true national party in existence, and to it alone we can safely look for the salvation of our priceless heritage. My honest opinion is that the Whig party has long since forfeited its claim to be considered a national party, from the congeniality it has exhibited to confederate with any movement looking to the defeat of the Democratic party, without any regard to the ultimate and final tendency of such movement."

The State of Connecticut has spoken very loud on the right side. To-day, "Little Rhody" holds her election, and will doubtless follow New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Thus discoursed a Republican paper, the Pittsburgh Journal, on the morning of the election in Rhode Island. It is amusing to compare the facts in regard to the States named with the actual result. In 1850, Mr. Buchanan was beaten in Connecticut by 10,000! Now, the Republicans have succeeded by a paltry 500! Seems to us that is a rather bad show for a party that is going to walk over the course without opposition. And there is "Little Rhody"—while she hasn't exactly followed New Hampshire, she has Connecticut, only a little more so. The Republicans are not only driven to the wall, but they are beaten out of their boots—Governor, Legislature, and all! Alas! for the "irrepressible conflict."—Observer.

No comment that a Democratic paper might make, on the acts of the late Legislature, could equal in severity, the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer, whose editor, being of the same politics as the majority of the Legislature, may be supposed to know his men, and to speak the truth of them:

"Never in the history of Pennsylvania has a session been marked by more corrupt, wicked intriguing than the present. Every good citizen feels the blush of honest indignation tingling his cheeks when he thinks of their proceedings. No measure, however beneficial, could stand the slightest chance of passing, unless by the profuse expenditure of money. Almost every man, with some noble exceptions, had his price. If it could not be paid in the hard cash, secure prospective profits were just as good."

S. M. Booth, one of the Republican leaders of Wisconsin, who for being engaged in a kidnapping negro expedition, is now lying in jail at Milwaukee for want of money to pay his fine to the United States, makes an urgent appeal in the Milwaukee Democrat. He reproaches the citizens of Wisconsin for their indifference to him, and indulges in prophecies of fierce retribution upon them for their apathy. If more of these yelping, bawling political disorganizers were in the same place the country would be better off.

## Republican Protest Against Investigation—Covode Alarming his Friends.

We have been promised some very startling disclosures of Democratic corruption from Mr. Covode's Investigating Committee. Heretofore the Republican have exhibited great glee at the rich plaudits of fraud which the committee promised to turn up to the indignant gaze of the public. Judge, then, of our astonishment when just at the time that the committee reached the case of Pennsylvania, and summoned before it Augustus Schell, of New York, to produce a list of the contributors in New York to the fund raised in 1850 to assist the Democracy in carrying Pennsylvania, the Tribune changes its tone, and protests against the further pursuit of the inquiry into this branch of the subject. For once the Tribune takes a sound view of the case, and we cannot refrain from re-publishing its article. It says:

"RIGHT AGAINST PRIVILEGE.—The House Committee of Investigation, whereof Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman, insists, we learn, that Mr. Augustus Schell, of this city, shall produce and deliver a list in his possession of contributors in this city to the fund raised here to carry Pennsylvania for Buchanan at the October election of 1856. The committee, it is understood, propose to invoke the power of the House to coerce Mr. Schell to produce the paper demanded. If they do this, we trust the House will pause and consider well before taking the action required. Mr. Schell, though now Collector of this Port, was a private citizen in 1856; those who contributed the money he raised for the Pennsylvania canvass were likewise mainly private citizens. It is not even in evidence that the money was used improperly, though we presume a good part of it was; there is of course no shadow of proof that it was contributed by public officers, or that it came, however circumstantially, out of the Federal Treasury. By what right, then, under what color of reason, do the committee undertake to constrain Mr. Schell to give up private paper and blazon to the world the names of private citizens under circumstances calculated to expose them to censure? If they have been guilty of conspiracy or corruption, why not indict and try them? If the object is to fish out evidence on which to base a prosecution, we object that the mode is illegal, unconstitutional, and the whole procedure fraught with danger to the rights of every citizen.

"We speak thus freely, because the subject is of the gravest importance, while our relation to the parties in conflict enables us to do so without exposure to misapprehension. Mr. Schell and his contributors are our political adversaries; the Committee who are pressing them to the wall are our political friends. But right is right, and this procedure seems to us quite another thing. It is an attempt to make party capital by an abuse of power—a dangerous stretch of a doubtful prerogative.

"The fact may as well be stated, that this whole business of developing political scandal by legislative investigations has already been about run to the ground. Intelligent, far-sighted men are growing sick of it. In so far as public functionaries and other recipients of public money are required to give an account of their dealings with the Treasury, we uphold the claim to the fullest extent. Even this may be abused; but it is a salutary, conservative power, and we rejoice in seeing it fearlessly and judiciously exercised. But dragging private citizens, or those who were private citizens when the acts as to which inquiry is made were committed, before Investigating Committees, to be catechized in secret, under circumstances which secure them no protection against insult, nor against the most inquisitorial and impertinent peering and prying into their private concerns, will not answer. It must either be strictly limited or utterly stopped."

But why this sudden return to reason? Why is the Tribune opposed to pursuing the investigation? Does the show begin to pinch already? The fact is just this: the Tribune clan are alarmed. At least the investigation may be extended to the Republican side of the House, and result in disclosing to the world how much money was contributed in New York for the purpose of carrying Pennsylvania for Fremont—how much was disbursed under the direction of Tom Ford, lately elected printer of the House, to buy up venal Filmorean presses and politicians. Here is the rub. Mr. John Covode has got into deep water, and is likely to plunge his friends into very hot water. The possible consequences of this business begin to make their hearts palpitate with apprehension and the committee is implored not to pursue this private matter any further.

Although fear that the machinery of this Investigating Committee may return to plague its inventors is at the bottom of the Tribune's protest, we agree with it that "this is an attempt to make party capital by an abuse of power;" and this is true not only with reference to the inquiry under consideration, but also in reference to the whole scope of the proposed investigation. The President demonstrated in his many protest that it was a gross abuse of power to arraign him before a tribunal unknown to the Constitution, and to make his accusers his judges.

We call particular attention to the remarkable admissions of the Tribune in its sentence: "If the object is to fish out evidence on which to base a prosecution, we object that the mode is illegal, unconstitutional, and the whole procedure fraught with danger to the rights of every citizen." Now, apply this doctrine to the case of the President, and why may we not say, in nearly the same language, if the object is to fish out evidence on which to base an impeachment of the President, the mode is illegal, unconstitutional, and the whole procedure fraught with danger to the rights of the Executive? The rights of the

President of the United States, under the Constitution, are certainly not inferior to the rights of private citizens.—Harrisburg Patriot.

## Extraordinary Political Partisanship.

The course pursued by the Covode investigating committee at Washington is beginning to assume a character to arrest the attention of the people throughout the country. Raised under pretence of a necessity for investigating the official acts of public officers, the committee has not hesitated to set on foot the most dangerous inquisition into the private action of individuals called before them, and has undertaken to compel such persons to disclose the acts of other private citizens which may have come to their knowledge prior to any official connection with the Government.

Mr. Schell, the collector of this port, has very properly declined to furnish a list of contributors to the election fund of 1850, and for such refusal is to be brought before the bar of the House for contempt. It must be borne in mind that no charge is made respecting the official acts of Mr. Schell, or any one else, in connection with this question, but simply that a roving commission has been instituted to find out how much money was contributed by the Democrats to carry the elections in 1856.

The object and mode of conducting the investigation are alike disgraceful to Congress and to the Republican party.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

In response to which the Constitution remarks, an investigation into the amount of money raised by the Black Republicans, in 1856, to carry elections, would exactly be parallel to the investigation now going on in the Black committee, and such an investigation is equally demanded by the country. If this thing is to go on, the people will not be satisfied without an investigation that will reach both sides; and a refusal on the part of the Black Republicans to permit a search into the history of the Fremont campaign will be taken as proof positive of their guilt.

## Probable Duel.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Pryor, of Va., rising to a question of privilege, referred to the printed proceedings of the Globe concerning the recent Lovejoy difficulty, charging Mr. Potter, (of Wis.) with having, without right, interpolated of abusive language.

Mr. Potter said he had a right to do so, to make the record perfect—a privilege indulged in by every other gentleman, and he stood by it.

Mr. Pryor, then, understood Mr. Potter to give him the liberty of contesting the remarks as he pleased.

According to the common understanding on the avenue, Mr. Pryor sent by the hands of Mr. Hindman, a note to Mr. Potter, on Wednesday afternoon, which caused the two Messrs. P., each accompanied by two, if not three friends, to have the city police nabbed them. Mr. Hindman left Washington for Arkansas, necessarily, after delivering the note; and it is further understood that Mr. Mills, of S. C., took his place, and that Mr. Cheese, of Va., is also acting in the affair on the part of Mr. Pryor. And further, Col. Lander, of Mass., late the chief of one of the government wagon road expeditions, is the second of Mr. Potter, who is said also to be accompanied by Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, of the House.

The police were on the alert, to prevent the hostile meeting.

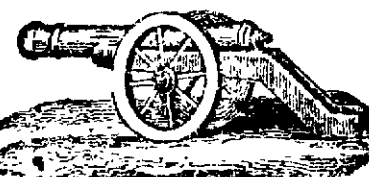
The Republican County Committee of Fulton county—composed of some half dozen of the elite of the party, who manage its affairs and make its nominations without consulting the people—met at this place on Wednesday last week, and appointed Hon. Mark Dickson, Samuel Lyon, Esq., and Hon. David Mann, Congressional Commissioner, with instructions to support Dr. S. E. DUFFIELD, of this place, as the next Republican candidate for Congress. What does "Little Noddy" think of this?—Fulton Democrat.

The State Convention of the so-called "Constitutional Union Party," will be held at Lancaster, on the 25th of April, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention, which meets at Baltimore, on the 9th of May next. The friends of the movement say that every State in the Union, except California and Oregon, will be represented in the latter Convention.

**Delaware Politics.**—The "People's" party of Delaware held a State Convention at Dover, last week, and after considerable discussion, resolved to not send delegates either to the Baltimore or the Chicago convention, but to await the course of events. The convention then adjourned over until June.

It is said that the Republicans have abandoned the idea of nominating Edward Bates of Missouri for President. Judge M'Lane's prospects are daily growing brighter.

## DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES!



THE BLACK REPUBLICAN RAGLE—ROOSTING LOWER AND LOWER!

In Portland, Maine, on Tuesday week, Joseph Howard, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 48 over Jewett, Republican. The Democrats, also, elected four out of the seven aldermen, and twelve out of the twenty-one councilmen. Last year the Republican majority was 205. At Belfast, Maine, Richard Mooney, Democrat, was chosen Mayor by 28 majority. The election was held on strict party grounds. Last year the Republicans had a majority of 200. We also notice Democratic victories in the following towns in the same State:—Casco, Harpswell, Baldwin, Limerick, Gray, Scarborough, Belgrade, by 50 majority—a gain of 67; Windham, and Durham by an average majority of 74.

At the municipal election in Hartford, Conn., on Monday last, Henry C. Denning, the Democratic candidate for mayor, was elected by 440 majority.—The whole Democratic city ticket was chosen. In Westfield, Connecticut, the whole Democratic ticket was elected.

The municipal elections in New York have resulted in large gains for the Democracy. In Brooklyn, Edmund Briggs, Democrat, was elected collector of taxes and assessments, Bernard O'Neil, Dem., commissioner of repairs and supplies, and Charles Tierney, Dem., street commissioner. Of the aldermen elect, 7 are Democrats to 2 Republicans, and of the supervisors 11 are Democrats to 8 Republicans.

Florida elected nearly the whole Democratic ticket. Buffalo elected a solid Democratic ticket. We have also carried the towns of Canajoharie and Mohawk, in Montgomery county, and Brantford, in Fulton county, by handsome majorities. All have been heretofore Republican. In Franklin county, the Democrats have carried ten towns, and the Republicans four, with two towns to hear from; this is a Democratic gain, the board of supervisors having been a tie last year. And North Elba, where he remains of the "Millary," John Brown, was carried by the Democrats, at the town meeting week before last, by an average majority of twenty-two. Some of Brown's relatives ran on the beaten ticket.

In Cincinnati, the Democrats elected their entire ticket by an average majority of 700. The Democrats elect 9 councilmen, and the Republicans 8.—There was an opposition majority in the city last year of over 2000.

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Lynde, Dem., was elected Mayor by 1,000 majority. The Democrats also elect their controller and city attorney.

At the municipal election in Trenton, N. J., on Monday, Mr. Mills (Dem.) was elected Mayor by 400 majority.—A majority of the Democratic ticket was also elected.

The election of mayor and other municipal officers took place in Portsmouth, Va., on Saturday, and resulted in the re-election of Grier, Dem., over Mr. Nash, by a majority of 88. W. B. Matthews was re-elected sheriff over A. S. Watts; Jos. Hobbins commissioner of revenue, and H. Watts constable.

At the charter election in Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday, the Democracy elected their entire City ticket. Notwithstanding the great personal popularity of Mr. John Taylor, the Republican candidate for Mayor, and the withdrawal of the regular American candidate in favor of the Republican nominee, Mr. George H. Thatcher, Dem., was chosen Mayor by a majority of nearly 1,000. The Democrats also carried the Board of Aldermen and probably the Board of Supervisors. In the evening, an enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held in the great hall of the Capitol.

At the municipal election in St. Paul, Min., on the 2d instant, the Democrats elected their entire city ticket, two of the four Aldermen, a majority of the School Board, and four of the five County Commissioners. Col. J. S. Prince is the new Mayor.

On Monday, the 2d inst., the election for borough officers was held in Connelville, Fayette county, Pa., and resulted in a complete victory for the Democracy by an average majority of forty votes. This is a gain and the largest majority in the borough for seven years. Our party is united in old Fayette and will give a good account of herself in October.

The Democracy seem to be doing well in Wisconsin. The Milwaukee News says:

Judging from the returns already received from this State, in our opinion, Dixon is elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin by at least 5,000 majority! Large Democratic gains are shown all over the State, while it is but in very few instances that the Republican vote has been increased.

The Republican majority for Governor last fall was 3,950. Present indications accordingly show a Democratic gain of 9,000.

RICHARD TAYLOR, son of the late President Taylor, is one of the delegates to Charleston from Louisiana.—He is wealthy, looks very much like his father, and is strongly opposed to Douglas.

## LOCAL NEWS.

**SHOCKING DEATH.**—We are pained to learn of the sudden and distressing death of Mr. Wm. BENDER, son of Mr. JOHN BENDER, of Menallen township, which occurred on Friday last. He had started in the morning for the neighborhood of Papertown, in Cumberland county, for a load of lime, with a team of four horses. Before arriving there he was met by several boys, who requested permission to ride on the wagon. He consented, on condition that they remained quiet, as his horses would not stand any noise. No sooner were they on the wagon, than they commenced whooping and hallooing, where the horses ran off, and Mr. Bender was in some way thrown under the wagon, the wheels passing over him. This was about 6 o'clock in the morning, and by half-past 7 o'clock he was a corpse. His remains were brought home on Saturday, and yesterday interred at Bender's Church. Mr. Bender was one of the most estimable young men in that community, and his untimely death is deplored by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

**DEATH OF GEN. T. C. MILLER.**—Gen. THOMAS C. MILLER, a native of and for many years a prominent citizen of this county, departed this life on Monday last, at Cumberland Furnace, in Cumberland county, in the 71st year of his age. He had held the posts of Brigade Inspector and Brigadier General in this county.—also Sheriff, Register & Recorder, and State Senator—in all of which he proved himself a valuable public servant, always honest and efficient. During the war of 1812 he raised a volunteer company at Fairfield, and marched to the defence of Baltimore. Whilst there he was chosen Major of the Battalion.

The remains of Gen. Miller were brought to this place on Tuesday and deposited at the residence of Col. J. D. PATRICK, from whence, on Wednesday, they were accompanied to the grave in Ever Green Cemetery by the Gettysburg Beneficial Association, the Independent Blues, and a large number of the old friends and acquaintances of the deceased. The military honors were bestowed. Peace to his ashes!

**DEATH OF JOHN W. SCHLOSSER.**—Mr. JOHN W. SCHLOSSER, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, died at his residence, West of the Main street bridge, on Thursday evening week, in the 75th year of his age. He was a native of this place, and having been engaged in Baltimore as a journeyman mechanic at the time of the breaking out of the late war with Great Britain, he enlisted as a private on board of the "Higley," under the American flag—the system having been recognized by an act of Congress. He was taken prisoner by the British and taken to the Bermuda Islands, where he was retained until released by an exchange of prisoners. Shortly after his return he settled in York, where ever since he has been occupied at his trade as a cooper-smith. He leaves a large family of sons all of whom are growing up, and a widow. It is related that when the "Higley" was captured, and the American flag torn down, Schlosser took a piece of it and crumpled it around his body in the face of his captors. It was always a patriotic and brave man, of strong national feelings.—York Press.

**PRE-BATTERY.**—Charles Presbrey met in this place on Tuesday evening last—about forty delegates in attendance. Rev. Mr. Wick was chosen Moderator. Rev. Mr. Gosses Clerk and Rev. Mr. DAVIS Assistant. A large amount of business was transacted. A call was presented from the church at Dickinson to Rev. DAVID GIER, which was directed to be placed in his hands upon the connecting with this Presbytery.

The Committee appointed to re-organize the Presbyterian Church in this place made report, which was adopted. An adjourned meeting of Presbytery was appointed at Chambersburg on the 2d Tuesday of June. Rev. Mr. MURPHY and Rev. Mr. NANCE were appointed Commissioners to the General Assembly, to meet in Rochester, N. Y., in June next, and Rev. Jos. CLARK and Rev. JOHN H. CLARK, alternates. Elders to General Assembly—Messrs. Chauden and ——— alternates—Messrs. Craig and J. T. Greene.

The next stated meeting of Presbytery will be in Bloomfield, Perry county, on the 1st Tuesday in October next.

Presbytery adjourned on Wednesday evening. The deliberations were of an interesting character, connected with decorum and dignity. Rev. Mr. STILES, Rev. Mr. SAMPSON and Rev. Mr. DAVIS occupied the pulpit at different times.

**TELEGRAPH.**—The Hanover Telegraph is a "fixed fact." The line was completed and put in working order on Tuesday last, when dispatches were sent over it. The first was from Mr. WILSON, the operator at the function, congratulating the President and Managers on the completion of the line, and the next was a reply from the President of the line, Mr. THOMAS, tendering the compliments of the Board to Mr. Wilson.

We learn from the Lexington (Ky.) Observer that H. S. SUMNER, residing in that city, (formerly of this county,) recently sold his fine Jack Tackerson for three thousand dollars.

The Gas Pipes are already distributed through out streets, ready for putting down.

April Court commences to-day, and will most likely continue throughout the week.

Two columns of interesting political matter on first page. Read it.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

At a meeting of the "Citizens' Band," held at their room, on Thursday evening, April 12, 1860, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Messrs. JACOB MERRILL, HENRY J. MYERS, PHILIP HENKLE, JACOB F. BECK, and others, for the refreshments bestowed to the Band at New Oxford, on their way to Hanover and back, on Monday last. Also to the Hanover Silver Cornet Band, and the officers and members of the "Marion Rifles," of Hanover, for their attention and courtesy when on our return to their place.

Resolved, That in returning thanks to others we must not forget that man among men, T. M. CASSANO, (mine host,) of the "Central Hotel," who knows so well how to provide for his guests, and make them feel at home.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary and published in the papers of Gettysburg.

G. H. ZIEGLER, Pres't.

M. M. MILLER, Sec'y.

## FOR THE COMPILER.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—I am composed of 14 letters.

My 5 & 9 is a preposition.

My 3 & 12 is a river in British America.

12 12 11 14 is the name of a flower.

12 14 10 11 is the name of a girl.

1 7 9 is a river in Europe.

1 9 16 is a copulative conjunction.

11 9 12 13 12 14 is an adverb.

11 is a pronoun.

11 9 is a preposition.

2 13 12 14 9 is a lake in the British Empire.

My whole is the name of a flower. E. J. M.

## FOR THE COMPILER.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—I am composed of 14 letters.

My 5 & 9 is a useful article.

My 2 & 8 & 4 is a kind of grain.

6 10 5 is an insect.

7 14 5 is used for fishing.

3 9 7 14 is a number.

1 1 & 13 is a useful domestic animal.

My whole is the name of a celebrated city in Europe.

Answer to Enigma in last week's paper.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton. A. E. M.

## More Know Nothingism.

The self-styled "People's Party" held a mass meeting in Philadelphia on the 17th ult., to rally the nomination of Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, which was made nearly a month before. This meeting was not like the spontaneous expression of popular satisfaction and joy that greeted the nomination of Henry D. Foster, immediately upon its announcement, in Philadelphia, and elsewhere throughout the State. It was an afterthought, prompted by the immense and enthusiastic Ratification Meeting held by the Democracy, two weeks previous, and called upon the spur of necessity, in the hope of counteracting the evident effect which that Meeting had upon the public mind. By dint of great puffing and blowing, and the promised presence of "Andy Curtin" himself, "Tom Corwin," and other great guns of the Opposition, a crowd was gathered. The first speaker was the Hon. David Taggart, or "Dave Taggart," as his party friends familiarly call him, one of the defeated competitors of Col. Curtin for the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention. Now, Dave is an inveterate joker—he prides himself upon the faculty he possesses for making a jest of every thing and any thing; and would rather say a funny thing than a wise thing, at any time. The indulgence of this propensity often leads him into down-right levity, and even to cast ridicule upon sacred things; but no matter—Dave will have his joke, cost what it may.—Well, when Mr. Taggart stood up to speak, something funny was expected of him, of course; so, after a few preliminary apologetic remarks, he cast about for a subject. Suddenly remembering that the 17th of March was St. Patrick's day, he bethought him that it would be a "happy coincidence"—as the reporters say—to level one of his pointed shafts at the Irish citizens. So, after briefly eulogizing Henry Clay, and asserting that "he never would have been defeated had it not been for the ill-advised and deceived hordes that were precipitated upon us from across the ocean," he undertook to be funny after the following fashion. We quote from the report of his speech, in the Inquirer:

"I only allude to that portion of them that do not eat meat on Fridays, (laughter and applause,) and have not been long enough in the country to know that the modern Democracy of these United States of America meant only freedom for trade, and not for men. I suppose some of you have heard of the mistake the Democrats of Indiana made two or three years ago, when they fixed a barbecue for a Friday. 'What do you name,' says a big Democrat from Ireland, 'by roasting beef on a day when two-thirds of the Democrats don't eat meat?'—However, two-thirds were willing to lose their share of the meal for the sake of the loaves and fishes."

This vulgar attempt to make fun of the Irish, and to cast ridicule upon the Roman Catholic conscientious observance of the discipline which his church enjoins in regard to food, was received—so the papers inform us—"with laughter and applause." We copy it, merely to show that the narrow, bigoted, and intolerant spirit of Know Nothingism, which would degrade the foreign-born citizen below the level of the negro, and proscribe men on account of their peculiar religious faith and practice, is still alive in the so-called Republican or People's party which has taken the place of the Dark Lantern organization. They have been latterly endeavoring to gain the favor of adopted citizens, by hypocritical professions of regard for their interests; but they must see, under the Black Republican cloak, the cloven foot of Know Nothingism, in all the hideous deformity that it displayed a few years ago.

The Pottsville Journal considered the Philadelphia Ratification Meeting of sufficient importance to demand the publication of its proceedings in an extra sheet. But, the editor



PHILADELPHIA.  
Proprietors.



1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

**Notice**

**TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.—**We have now opened our large and commodious warehouse at the corner of Stratton and Railroad streets, near the depot of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, and are prepared to receive and store all kinds of grain, viz FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, CURRY, OATS, &c. Also on hand and for sale Groceries, Salt, Gunpowder, Tea, Coffee, Raisins, Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Rice, Beans, Spices of all kinds, Cedar-ware, &c. Inasmuch as we do not hesitate to say, we will sell at such low prices as can be bought elsewhere, wholesale and retail, we would call attention to our stock, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto will be "quick sales and small profits."

We would also call the attention of all interested in the thrifty and healthful condition of their families to our Flour, &c., to the fact that we have for sale the celebrated Arrow Brand and Co's Celebrated Vegetable Cattle FEED POWDER, which we have sold from 1750 to 2000 pounds per annum to Farmers and Storekeepers.

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Gettysburg, Sept 5, 1893

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**Vice President—S R Russell.**  
**Secretary—J A Heston.**  
**Treasurer—David M Greary.**  
**Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob Jung, Andrew Heintzmann.**  
**Managers—George Swope, D A Bueller, Jacob King, A Heintzmann, R McCurdy, Thomas Wilson, J A Heston, Chas W McCallen, Wm B Wolford, H A Pickering, Abert Wright, John Homer, R G McCrory, S R Russell, D McCurdy, Andrew Polley, John Pickering, J H.**

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successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has made 100,000

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other of your custom. The above contract is

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are almost every article in the hardware

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 (any line) all of which they are determin-  
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**Notice.**  
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 Mercantile business the same will hereaf-  
 ter continue to be in the same place, in Baltimore  
 at their offices, Henry B. DAVIS and W. B. BRIGHT  
 Ziegler under the name and style of  
 Ziegler & Ziegler Inc. whom we would recommend  
 and for whom we would bespeak a liberal  
 of patronage from old customers, and of  
 public in general.  
 Witness my hand at the Mercantile business  
 necessary that our old business should be  
 closed up. We therefore, notify all those  
 to either by Judgment Note or Book  
 amount to call and settle the same without

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**REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING** of all kinds at reasonable rates, promptly to the satisfaction of customers.

**DUTY POULCE** taken in exchange for at market prices.

For Persons desiring articles or work in the harnessing or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

**JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.**

Harrisburg, Jan. 24, '59.

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